

**NAMES OF O'LEARY  
ASSOCIATES GERMAN**

**Juryman Reads Page of Accused Man's Colleagues in American Truth Society.**

**Chief Defendant Takes Active Part in Defence—Demands Letter and Diary.**

Just before court adjourned yesterday, the jury in the trial of Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his codefendants, including the American Truth Society, of which he is president, James W. Osborne 2d, for the Government, handed the jury the subscription book and membership roll of the society.

"Open this book at any page at all," Mr. Osborne instructed Juror No. 1. When this instruction was complied with by Mr. Osborne took the book and proceeded to read fifteen or twenty names from the society's membership roll.

Almost every name read was of unimpeachable Teutonic origin, and these names

**Jury men to Inspect Books.**

Arthur O'Leary objected to the contemplated reading of the names, remarking: "There is no use reading the entire casualty list." Judge Hand stated and ruled that the books could be turned over for the jury men to examine in the jury room.

The incident came as the climax to a day passed by the Government in further efforts to link O'Leary's services with professed German agents in this country and to show that the membership of the American Trade Union was composed almost exclusively of persons of German extraction. To O'

O'Leary's counsel sought to keep the contents of only American citizens could become members. The charge against O'Leary is that he and his associates conspired to violate the espionage law and retard the operation of the draft.

O'Leary took an active part in the case, defended himself. He set out the record a statement by Arthur Weiser, a young German artist interned at Ellis Island, who testified that he had paid to the American Trust Society \$5,000 he received from Dr. Albert, and he sent the money to an anonymous person.

The fact that the money came from a

ber. Dr. Albert was the commercial attaché of the German Embassy as a leader in German propaganda in America.

Wiener testified on Tuesday that he was introduced to O'Leary in 1930 by a contact named "John." O'Leary admitted that a short time prior to his introduction he had written O'Leary a letter, which he said was now in the possession of the latter. O'Leary said that he was seized by Department of Justice agents when they took possession of his office files. O'Leary sought to explain that the day after he was seized that Dr. Albert's name had not been known to the public through the newspapers, in order to substantiate his own statement that at the time of his introduction he did not know who Dr. Albert was.

### O'Leary Demands Letter.

immediate production, along with my personal check book and my diary. Without these I cannot conduct an effective defence."

This letter was presented at the testimony of my brother John J. O'Leary, and was then in possession of the prosecutors. Jeremiah O'Leary declared, "I demand the production of this letter now and also demand the production of Mr. Barnes in order to refresh the recollection of this witness as to whether I knew who Dr. Albert was." The letter was then referred to in "The Trial of James Barnes, Assistant United States Attorney, who conducted the prosecution."

John J. O'Leary, indicted in the case with Jerry's father, in the West. The judge said that the Government had promised to make search for the missing letter O'Leary proceed with his case. The judge brought this comment from O'Leary's lawyer.

"If you want to send me to jail for years, I'll have some rights," said O'Leary. "I'll have some rights." This was the last word. More evidence was brought in. The judge said that the conviction is the conviction of an American justice.

**O'Leary's Speech Is Read.**

Some time was consumed in a counsel reading to the jury a copy of the letter O'Leary had written to the judge.

April, 1916, and which was published in pamphlet form under the title "Play for Germany." It was published by the Government, but the defense insisted on the entire question being referred to a committee of that body.

H. Felder, chief counsel for the  
argued, "Part of this speech may be  
Germany, but parts may apply to  
Others interpreted to say the

be. "I had a right to boost Germany  
nd that time. That is the point."  
ill Later on during the reading  
Mr Osborne was chatting with

the newspaper men in court. When he jumped to his feet again, a witness said, "to the District Attorney talking with the newspaper men during this reading. It interrupts counsel and distracts the attention of the jury." Judge Hand agreed with the objection and Mr. Osborne returned to his seat.

Dr. Karl George Frank, a well-known physician who was present at the

in the Hofburg early in 1927. O'Leary made an address, and which Wagner testified that he thought the affair was held to stir up proposed reforms, but that some loyal took place.

Mrs. Marguerite Kelly, formerly Mrs. Kurth, a stenographer in the American Truth Society, was asked to identify certain letters and

sent out by O'Leary. The report proved bad, but on cross-examination by O'Leary she recalled that she had given her instructions not to circulate

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## HUGHES DENIES REPORT

### Gave No Opinion on Dry Amendment's Constitutionality

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"There is also no truth in the report that I have been retained to advise on amendment. I have no connection with the matter."